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MOUNIE'S

* * * * * LIQUEUR.

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QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

TEL. 636.

...Ever tried to
bring Smoke out
of Your Eyes ?

**...Impossible
...Isn't it? It's
just as impossible
also to obtain a more
pleasant...satisfying...
delicious Smoke than**



Westminister
AIDE DE CAMP
CIGARETTES.



SOLD EVERYWHERE.

[BY C. D. STELLING.]

Here is the typical household of the Smiths—a family of six—mother, father, two sons and two daughters. The father carries on with one trusty clerk in the city where formerly he had four clerks helped him. His salary is greatly reduced, his expenses

NO TUCKED-UP TROUSERS IN GERMANY.

On every application for new applicants must turn in the work clothes for which substitutes are made in the case of garments to measure. Applicants will receive a table of maximum quantities of stuff permissible for various garments, adjusted according to different sizes. The authorities hope this way to create a "uniform" style of clothing for both men and women. There are only 3½ yards of stuff will be allowed for a suit of clothes. In the case of ready-made clothing trousers may longer be turned up, nor may overalls have belts or pleats. The maximum allowance for cloth may be exceeded in the case of "stout or very large men." — *Daily Mail*.

of the father's father—the business sons—his income have in-
Pumpnickel. Did you really that we lived in sackcloth and the ruins of our bombed houses? Heavens! Do you know what aviators? We call them "Zepp-ers." That's a blow to your isn't it? It's very nearly. *Mitleidigung*—what!

A FREE WORLD OR A
SLAVE WORLD.

The special correspondent sent to Wednesday's paper an interesting account of his visit with M. Gutchoff, the Minister. He describes what will be people a complete revolution in discipline. He says that the army is to be drawn from among the best of the people, and that they are to have a voice in the constitution of the new Government of Russia. He says that it will be exclaimed, "This is the order of the day of all established order!" "The Army run on these lines," he says, "and beat the enemy!" But he jumps to conclusions too quickly. He must manage the army. He must manage the things as they are. The Government must be able to grow. It must be evolved with the genius of the people. He says that the principle is long as that principle is what seems on abstract grounds of logic, an immoral principle may be much the best. We are reassured when we see that the principle is based on popular consent, however strange and inconsistent. But readers of

"And if so what do you think the consequence of that would be? Would it be confusion? Would it not be confusion? Would it not make England like Switzerland, one country against another as one canton of the Swiss against another? And if so what would that produce but an absolute desolation to the nation?"—*Spectator*.

BELTS.

Hongkong, June 6th, 1917.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

put up by a lady who posed as a philanthropist and a wealthy woman.

COMFORTS FOR THE TROOPS.
FROM THE UNION CHURCH
WORKING PARTY

The Ladies Working Party of Union Church has this month distributed the following comforts:

One case to Miss Miller for use in France containing:—688 rolled bandages, 13 eye bandages, 6 surgical caps, 10 pyjama suits, 44 shirts, 15 pairs of surgical stockings, 44 handkerchiefs, 3 body belts, and 12 vests.

One case to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild containing:—19 pyjama suits, 6 vests, 98 shirts, 43 many-tail bandages, 13 flannel many-tail bandages, 73 milk-covers, 17 surgical caps, 98 handkerchiefs, 9 shrouds, 16 floor scrubbers, 19 pairs of surgical stockings, and 1 box of games.

The following articles have been given locally:—66 parcels each containing a shirt, pair of socks, towel, handkerchief, 2 tins of cigarettes, a tooth-brush, tin of tooth-powder, and cake of soap. Also 30 vests, 23 shirts, 33 pairs of socks, 3 handkerchiefs, several boxes of games and a large number of books.

The following letters have been received:

Wellington Barracks, Hongkong.

20/4/17.

DEAR MRS. HICKLING,—On behalf of the N.C.O.s, and men of the Draft I have to thank you most sincerely for your kindly thought and that of the other ladies, and for the hard work and trouble entailed in providing the magnificent parcels containing such useful articles, which reached me for distribution a few days ago, as well as for the games, etc., which will, no doubt, assist the men in glossing over a monotonous as well as anxious voyage.

Again thanking you, I am dear Madam—Yours truly,

(Signed) MORTON W. BUCK

(Capt.)

10th Entrenching Battery

B. G. F.

15/3/17.

DEAR FRIENDS,—It has been my good fortune to receive and make the use that you desired of the abundance of comforts made and sent by you to my brother, who is no longer on active service. The parcels spent a long time on the journey, but arrived in the east of condition and in good time to be of the greatest benefit to many of our sick and wounded lads in the last bitter blast of winter, so that I can assure you that your wishes and hopes were met.

My duties lie in a large area in Belgium between the front line and the foremost hospitals or Casualty Clearing Stations. I lost no time in sending your whole collection to the Hospital with which I am most closely associated.

I only wish some of us could give you a real idea of the joy with which many of these tired and broken lads welcomed the comfort and freshness of these far-travelled gifts of love.

One lad was too far gone to have use for anything but a handkerchief. He had been in the Straits and he declared it smelt of the East and then he fell asleep. In the middle of the night a horseman arrived after a long ride hoping to be in time to see his friend. There was life but no consciousness, and soon there was another tired lifeless face covered by the kabki handkerchief in place of which some woman would have given the world to lay her best. To me one of the saddest things in this cruel war is that these poor lads take so long to die. But the kind thoughts and good-will of friends, even unknown, and the gifts of loving hearts and hands make flowers to bloom and music to echo for many a one in this dreary land.

God bless and reward you all.—Faithfully yours,

(Sgd.) T. L. BEVERIDGE, C. F.

R. G. Artillery Records Office

The Castle, Dover.

20th March 1917.

DEAR MRS. HICKLING,—With reference to your letter of 30th January last, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the garments forwarded by your association for distribution amongst the N.C.O.s and men of the R. G. A. who arrived in England from Hongkong in November last, and to inform you that 135 of these men joined 233 Siege Battery R.G.A., which is shortly proceeding overseas, and that the garments allotted to them have been forwarded to the Officer Commanding the Battery to-day.

The remainder are serving in Batteries at Home and in France, and the garments are being despatched to them immediately.

On behalf of the N.C.O.s, and men, in question I would request that you will kindly express to the ladies of your Working Party their appreciation and gratitude for their kindness in making and sending the useful comforts which are so gladly welcomed.

I am, Madam—Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) R. T. TOWNSEND
Lt. Colonel.
Officer in Charge R.G.A. Records.

CHINESE PRESENTATION TO
HONGKONG JOURNALIST.

At the Te Yuen restaurant last evening, Mr. S. H. Wright, assistant editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, who is shortly leaving the Colony for war service, was entertained to a farewell dinner by his many Chinese friends. The dinner was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., who was supported by a number of prominent local Chinese, along with Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), Dr. W. W. Pearce, and Messrs. C. A. Hooper, C. Gerken and F. A. Hicks.

After the loyal toast had been honoured, Mr. Un Kam Wah proposed the toast of the guest of the evening in felicitous terms, remarking that no newspaperman in Hongkong had so many friends among the Chinese as had Mr. Wright. Mr. Un Kam Wah also presented Mr. Wright with a service revolver on behalf of the Chinese present. Complimentary remarks were also made by Mr. Jenkin, Dr. Pearce (who mentioned that many Chinese doctors in London were relieving the English doctors and thus releasing them for war service) and Mr. Mow Fung. The latter, speaking of the Police Reserve, of which Mr. Wright had been a popular member, remarked that that was the first time in the history of Hongkong that the Chinese had been given an opportunity of taking part in its defence, and in forming one of its auxiliary forces. Mr. Wright suitably responded to all the good things which were said about him, and the wishes expressed for his safe return to the Colony when the war is over.

SPORT.

IMPORTANT BOXING CONTEST
LIKELY.

We understand that a boxing contest is likely to be arranged between Young Ahearn and Seaman Brown, of the Australian Navy. Brown recently arrived in the Colony, and, learning that Ahearn was here, immediately sent him a challenge, which was accepted. Brown is Middleweight Champion of the Australian Navy, a title which he had to fight hard to attain. Since he took up ring-craft, he has been matched against some of the best middleweight boxers extant, including Dixie Kid, the American fighter who made a strong bid for the world championship at one time; Mike Kenny, middleweight champion of Australia; Harry Lewis; Geo. Rodel, South African heavyweight champion; and Packey Mahoney.

If a fight can be arranged it should be one well worth seeing. Quite recently local sportsmen saw how Ahearn can deliver what our American friends describe as the "sleep producer."

FAR EASTERN MEN AND
THE WAR.

Major J. F. Walwyn, D.S.O., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, gazetted a General Staff Officer of the second class for service with the Australian troops, won his D.S.O. whilst a subaltern of the Welsh Fusiliers in the march to the relief of the besieged Legations in Peking, 1900, and the fighting on the way to Tientsin. He was mentioned in despatches for his gallant services, and received also the medal with clasp. He has seen much service in the present war.

Second Lieutenant Maurice Hillier, King's Own Scottish Borderers who was killed on April 26th, was the elder son of Mr. E. Guy Hillier, C.M.G., manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Peking, and of Mrs. Hillier, of Angmering, Sussex. Born in January, 1893, he was educated at Stonyhurst and Downside. Entering Sandhurst in September, 1915, he was appointed on leaving the Academy to the King's Own Scottish Borderers in April, 1916, and joined his battalion at the front in May, 1916.

Captain John Chantry Elliot Ingham, Devonshire Regiment, killed on April 2nd, had been a year at Oxford when the war broke out, and at once volunteered for the Army, receiving his commission in September, 1914. He went to the Front in July, 1915, and was mentioned in despatches last January. Captain Ingham, who was 22 years of age, was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Chantry Ingham, of the Grey House, Thurstone, Devon. His father was formerly a resident in China; and for some years has been the London manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank. His elder brother, who is in the Royal Artillery, has been all through the war from the time of Mons where he was a subaltern, and he was one of the recipients of the first hundred Military Crosses conferred for the operations during the retreat to the Marne. He is now a Major, and in command of a howitzer battery.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
VIOLENT HAWKER.

A Chinese who was found hawking in Jubilee Street without a license assaulted the *lukung* who apprehended him. For hawking without a license he was fined \$2, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour, and for assaulting the *lukung* he was ordered to pay \$10, or, in default, one month's imprisonment.

IN THE NIGHT.

When a casual coolie employed at the Royal Naval Dockyard was charged with the theft of some candles, pieces of tubing and a small quantity of lead, he could only find an excuse for taking the candles. This was that he wanted the candles so that he could search his bed at night-time. He having been considerably inconvenienced of late by numerous insects.

Sentence of one month's hard labour was passed.

AFTER TEN YEARS.

Mr. Packham, of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, summoned a coolie for the theft of a quantity of tea and some tin foil. Mr. Packham said that the defendant had been in the employ of the Company as a carpenter for ten years. He had been quite a good man, and as he was married and had five or six children they did not wish to press the charge.

Mr. Wood bound the man over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for six months.

GT. BRITAIN AND JAPANESE
IMPORTS.

BRITISH CONCESSIONS.

The British Government, in special consideration of the representation made by the Japanese Government, now agrees to accord to Japan very favourable treatment in regard to Japanese imports which were to be subjected to a prohibitory act promulgated in February. According to an announcement made by the Japanese Foreign Office, Ambassador Viscount Chinda in London reports that the British Government handed to him, on May 15th, an official notification in which the British Government gives the details of the special treatment to be accorded to Japanese imports.

As soon as the prohibitory law in the form of a Royal Proclamation was promulgated by the British Government in February the Tokyo Government ordered Ambassador Chinda to lay before the British authorities the serious effect likely to be caused by such measure on Japan's trade with Great Britain, and to request the British Government to reconsider the matter with a view to obtaining its special permission for the importation of Japanese goods to England to the furthest extent possible. Since then the negotiations at London have been going on and now the British Government, in view of Japan's representation, has decided to grant a considerable degree of special exemption for Japanese goods.

DETAILS OF CONCESSION.

According to the official notification of the British Government handed to the Japanese Ambassador, the importation of goods from Japan to Great Britain is to be allowed to the extent explained below:

- (1)—No limitation to be imposed: Yarns and manufactures of linen, hand-made cotton lace.
- (2)—50 per cent. of the total weight imported from this country in 1916: Silk (silk-manufactures included), lacquered wares, straw plaiting (chip braid included), antimony wares, cotton hosiery (cotton gloves included).
- (3)—50 per cent. of the total value imported from this country in 1916: Machine-made cotton lace, baskets, basket wares of bamboo.
- (4)—25 per cent. of the total value imported from this country in 1916: Mats and matting.
- (5)—25 per cent. of the total quantity imported from this country in 1916: Apparatus not waterproofed.
- (6)—Table cloth, table centres, and doyleys are to be classed as cotton lace manufactures, if more than half of the material used is lace, and allowed to be imported up to the value prescribed in clause 4. If they are made with material containing less than half lace, they are to be classed as cotton manufactures and totally prohibited importation.

A verdict of "Justifiable Homicide" was returned at Liverpool on the body of a Chinese sailor, who was shot on board a steamer by the third officer. It was stated that the man was the leader of a mutiny which arose over the time at which rice was served. The Chinaman armed himself with files and spanners, and the officer said he fired in self-defence.

MOBILIZING AMERICA'S
SHIPYARDS.

Germany's professed indifference to our entrance into the war (says the New York *Nation* of the 19th April) is based less upon our military position than upon our lack of shipping. If the war is indeed over before this country can make itself felt, it will not be because our armies will be too late, but because our supply ships will be too late. Germany has staked her all on the chance of starving out England. The most direct reply to the German challenge and the swiftest blow at German confidence is to lose no time in bringing every ounce of American energy to the demonstration that this hope, like so many other promises held out to the German people by its Government, is doomed to failure. Ship construction is as important as recruiting. We must go at the task with the same determination which has witnessed in other belligerent countries the extraordinary development of necessary industries under the stress of the crisis. What we accomplished last year under indirect pressure is only an index to what we may achieve in emergency. In the four years from 1912 to 1915 we built an average of 188,000 tons of shipping. In 1916 the estimate of our shipyards was about 670,000 tons. This fourfold increase may in turn be quadrupled. Of wooden ships alone the last of the Federal next autumn we may turn out two or three million tons a year.

There is all the more reason for putting our full power into ship construction, because we shall be building not only for the war, but for after the war. It is the one form of warfare that is an investment instead of a waste. If it be true that Germany's submarine war is dictated by near *bellum* considerations as well as by present need, if one of her objects is so to reduce the merchant fleets of enemies and neutrals as to give German shipping first place in the trade of the world, the obvious reply lies in our own shipyards. The technical aspects of the question are for the experts to determine. While wooden ships are for the moment to the front, there is no reason why skilful management of the steel industry could not produce a notable increase in iron tonnage. This much should be kept in mind, that the fleet of 3,000-ton wooden freighters advertised by the chairman of the Shipping Board does not mean a motley of makeshift boats. The loss of a *Britannic* or a *Lusitania* is a dramatic episode, but the great bulk of the trade of the world is carried in vessels of smaller dimensions. In 1915 the British mercantile fleet comprised 10,318 steamships of a little less than 11,000,000 tons, or an average of 2,100 tons to the ship. These are the humble cargo boats which the submarines have been sinking, and it is upon these small freighters that our efforts should be concentrated.

The war as a whole has taken on the aspect of the world against Germany. As for England's effort, we may be assured it will increase in spite of other demands on her resources. In the last three years she built nearly two million tons of ships, a rate she cannot be expected to reach, but which she will probably approach. England's concern, however, is not for the immediate future, but for a year from now. She will not be starved in four months, or six, but there will be all the difference in the anxiety of the Allied warfare as a whole if English anxiety for the future can be mitigated. With the shipyards of the United States mobilizing for future contingencies, the Allies are at liberty to give their full minds to the tasks of the present. Let us not be deceived by German pretensions that England will be forced to her knees before the United States can bring her strength to bear. We have no time to waste, but we have no reason to go at the task in panic. If the Shipping Board's belief that by next autumn we can turn out 200,000 tons of ship a month is realized, the problem will have been solved. The arithmetic of the situation is simple. The U. S. has been sinking half a million tons a month. If England, the United States, and the other maritime nations can replace four-fifths of the loss every month, the marginal loss will not be a fatal drain on a world reserve of about 30,000,000 tons.

Other elements than new construction enter into the problem. The utilization of harbour resources to the limit is one of them. It has been pointed out by an English authority that cargo ships spend half their time in loading and unloading. This writer raised the question whether, for the maintenance of England's food supply, an individual labourer could not be more profitably employed in scientifically regulated dock-work than in cultivating the soil, or even in building ships. This phase in turn relates itself to the full utilization of railway facilities. If ship embargoes have produced railway congestion, it is a question whether a more fully regulated railway traffic in turn might not expedite the work of the ports. The whole is a task which challenges American organizing skill, and it is a task that should be attacked at once.

COMMERCIAL CANDOUR.

We are not quite sure (says the *Manchester Guardian*) that the following example of commercial candour is as new as it might be, but it will be new to many people; and at any rate it is offered as a most authentic extract from a business letter originating in the Far and unscrupulous East:—Regarding matter of escaping penalty for non-delivery of the bar machine there is a way to creep round same by diplomat and we must make a statement of strike (our) in our factory (of course big untrue). Please address my firm on enclosed form of letter and believe this will avoid penalty of case. As Mr. B. is most religious and competent man, also heavily upright and really, it fears me useless apply for his signature. Please attach same by Yokohama office making forge, but no cause fear prison happening as this often created by other merchants of highest integrity. It is highest, unfortunately, Mr. B. is so godlike and excellent lawyer for business purpose. I think much best to add little serpent-like wisdom to my right method and thus found good business edifice.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

ALL SIZES IN MEN'S

BATHING SUITS

WITH SKIRTS, WITH OR WITHOUT SLEEVES,
From \$3.00 Each.

A.S.A. SWIMMING SUITS

IN NAVY AND BLACK, ALL SIZES \$2.00 EACH.

NON-ACTINIC AERTEX CELLULAR

GOLF SHIRTS

UNDERVESTS

WITH COLLAR AND POCKET



HALF-SLEEVES

THE USE OF RED GARMENTS IN THE TROPICS.

It has been definitely proved by the medical profession that the sun's rays in the Tropics act very forcibly, but that it is the blue rays (known scientifically as the actinic) which produce sunstroke, and the red rays (known as the non-actinic rays) do not have any harmful effect. Heat alone is not injurious, as is evidenced by the fact that persons can stand high temperatures in Turkish baths, and stokers stay for days in boiler-rooms, without injurious effect, but heat together with strong sunshine often result in disaster.

THE CELLULAR Co. have therefore produced a specially-dyed red AERTEX fabric which is not a bluish-red, but is so carefully selected as to colour that only the red and orange rays are allowed to act on the body.

RECOMMENDED TO ALL OUTDOOR SPORTSMEN AS A
PREVENTATIVE FROM SUNBURN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DRINK
"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Cheong Tai.

PINTS—\$28.50 per case

Nam Hing Loong.

of 8 dozen.

Ty Sing.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Yee.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

Sincere Co., Ltd.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Admitted to be the Best
Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 244

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

A FEW CHEAP LINES

— IN —

LADIES' WHITE SHOES

\$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.50 PER PAIR.

VERY SPECIAL PRICES.

THE WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN FRANCE.
BRITISH MAKING PROGRESS.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

NEWS FROM GREECE.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

Franco-Belgian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY ENEMY ATTACKS.
REPULSED BY THE FRENCH.

PARIS, June 4th.

A communiqué says:—Units belonging to two German Divisions participated in the attacks on the Vaucluse and the California plateaux. The Germans at Vaucluse assaulted in dense waves, sometimes shoulder to shoulder. The first attack retired in disorder. The second, which was accompanied by liquid fire, momentarily entered our advanced trenches, but the enemy was immediately ejected. We maintained our positions entirely.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH HEAVILY COUNTER-ATTACKED.

UNABLE TO MAINTAIN POSITIONS.

LONDON, June 3rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been fierce day-long fighting, with varying fortunes, to the south of Souchez river. The enemy, who lost heavily at our first attack, subsequently delivered a number of violent counter-attacks with considerable forces, owing to which we were unable to maintain our progress made in the morning. We took 92 prisoners in these operations. Our patrols and raiders also took prisoners to the east of Lavey, and to the south of Wytschaete.

We brought down ten aeroplanes. Four of ours are missing.

REASON FOR THE LULL.

LONDON, June 3rd.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters emphasizes that the bigger the modern offensive the longer are the pauses between operations. This is the real reason for the present lull.

GALLANT CANADIANS.

A "BRILLIANT LITTLE ADVANCE."

LONDON, June 3rd.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters gives details of the most brilliant little advance on the Souchez river referred to by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

The Canadians stormed and occupied the central electric power generating station and brickstacks between Avion and Eleudite-Auvette. They crossed the river, established a post on the north bank, and prisoners eighty of the enemy. The gains rob the enemy of several strong machine-gun positions.

The fight still continues. There has been great reciprocal artillery, and the airmen have been very busy.

BRITISH MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

LONDON, June 3rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked on a front to the south of the Souchez River last night, and have already made good progress, taking a number of prisoners.

The enemy attacked our advanced posts at night to the south-west of Cherisy and made some progress, but a counter-attack regained the whole of the lost ground, except one post.

We successfully raided to the south of Ypres. German artillery is active at Bellecourt.

ENEMY ATTACKS FAIL.

PARIS, June 3rd.

A communiqué says:—The enemy violently bombarded in the Craonne region all night long, after which three attacks were made, one on the California Plateau and two on the Vaucluse Plateau. The enemy was everywhere repulsed with important losses, especially in the eastern portion of the California Plateau, where the storming troops were scattered by our fire. They left numbers of bodies in the front of our trenches. A number of prisoners was taken.

Various enemy attempts at *coup de main* in Champagne and the Vosges failed.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE SINKS SUBMARINE.

ROME, June 3rd.

A large enemy submarine was torpedoed and sunk off Cattaro on May 26th by a French submarine.

It is not certain whether this is the same affair as cabled on May 30th, but it is noteworthy that the French papers recently also gave some details of a fight the locality of which was not revealed, between British and German submarines, the former ramming the other.

RUSSIAN FLEET ACTIVE.

LONDON, June 3rd.

A Russian official message says:—The Black Sea Fleet cruising off the Anatolian Coast on May 29th, destroyed munition depots, barracks, factories and other establishments at Shekiroglu, Saman, Ovine and Ordeh. The Fleet also destroyed 147 sailing ships laden with supplies, and brought two schooners into Trebizond.

ANNIVERSARY OF JUTLAND BATTLE.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The commodious London Opera House was overcrowded at a thanksgiving service to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Jutland.

Vice-Admiral Sims, of the United States Navy, was the principal speaker, and he paid a glowing tribute to British seamen, who had consecrated the waters of the North Sea with their blood. Rounds of cheering were evoked by a statement that American forces were already doing active service in British waters, fighting alongside the British, with most cordial and complete co-operation.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKISH HEIGHTS OCCUPIED.

LONDON, June 3rd.

A Russian official wireless message says:—We heavily repelled five hundred Kurds attacking to the south-east of Erzingan.

We occupied, after a battle, three Turkish heights in the region of Sakis. Turkish attacks in the rear of our Army continue.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREEK INTRIGUE.

OFFICERS PUNISHED.

ATHENS, June 3rd.

The Minister for War has sentenced to two months' detention the three superior officers responsible for the concealment of arms which should have been removed from Peloponnesus in accordance with the *Entente's* demands. Other superior officers have been put on the Retired List.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

POWER OF RUSSIA'S ARMY.

NEW AND INTELLIGENT DISCIPLINE.

KIEV, June 4th.

M. Kerensky, replying to speeches by the Military Delegates, said that after touring the whole of Russia, and the fronts, he could affirm that what was regarded as the dying agony of the army was the laborious travail of the new Russia. Notwithstanding the destruction of the old discipline, the power of the army was increasing daily. It was based on new and intelligent discipline. Fraternisation with the enemy had completely ceased.

M. Kerensky also reviewed the troops, who accorded him an ovation.

GERMAN PEACE RUSE.

RUSSIANS AT RIGA THREATENED.

PETROGRAD, June 4th.

The Russians at Riga have detained a Saxon Lieutenant who came into the Russian lines with provocative separate peace proposals.

German aeroplanes have dropped demands for his return by the 5th inst. otherwise he will be terribly avenged.

The Russians have replied that the Lieutenant will be regarded as a deserter, and be sent to the interior of Russia.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH PRISONERS.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE DANGER ZONE.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The Press Bureau announces that arrangements have been concluded with the German Government for the withdrawal of all British prisoners of war thirty kilometres from the firing line on the Eastern and Western Fronts.

Two thousand British have already been withdrawn, and Germany is being asked to announce when the withdrawal will be complete.

FOR WAR SERVICE.

INVESTITURE IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, June 3rd.

London yesterday witnessed the first open air investiture since the Crimea war, when the King, in Hyde Park, decorated 351 officers and men for war services, including eleven Victoria Crosses, and the Commanders and men of the *Broke* and *Swift*. The weather was very fine.

The Royal Pavilion was flanked by rows of chairs for the recipients, together with representatives of the Dominions and the Allies and other distinguished visitors.

Thousands witnessed the impressive ceremony.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

SINKING OF A SPANISH STEAMER.

MADRID, June 3rd.

It is understood that the German reply regarding the sinking of the steamer *Patricio* is extremely cordial and offers to compensate the family of the engineer killed. It disavows any intention of damaging Spain and insulting the flag, and adds:—"If these explanations are insufficient, on the first possible occasion German warships will pass a Spanish ship flying a Spanish flag, each firing a salute of 21 guns."

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The following Birthday Honours are announced:—

Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.—Viscount French, Viscounts, Lord Devonport, Baron Fitzgibbon and Baron Astor.

Barons.—Lieut. Col. the Right Hon. M. Lockwood, Unionist M. P. for Epping; Col. R. G. W. Chaloner, Unionist M. P. for Abernethy; Sir Frederick Henry Smith, Director of Collieries; Sir Iver Herbert, Liberal M. P. for South Devon; Sir William Hesketh Lever.

Privy Counsellors.—Mr. Henry W. Porter, Conservative M. P. for Sevenoaks; Mr. E. G. Pretyman, Unionist M. P. for South Kensington; Mr. Evelyn Cecil, Conservative M. P. for Aston; Major, Mr. H. Pike Pease, Unionist M. P. for Dartington; Mr. J. E. Thomas, Labour M. P. for Derby; the Hon. Neil Primrose, Liberal M. P. for North Cambridgeshire; Mr. Ashton, Secretary of the Miners' Federation.

Baronets.—There are twenty-five honours, including Mr. A. H. D. Steel-Maitland, Unionist M. P. for East Birmingham; Mr. H. M. Jessel, Unionist M. P. for St. Pancras; Mr. Imbert Terry, Vice-Chairman of the Overseas Forces Reception Committee; Sir Thomas Devan; Mr. Alaa Sykes, Conservative M. P. for Knutsford; and Sir William Henry Dunn, Lord Mayor of London.

Knights.—There are forty-six awards, including Mr. W. J. Cowan, Liberal M. P. for East Aberdeenshire; Mr. J. Rowland, Liberal M. P. for Dartford; Mr. R. E. Barran, Liberal M. P. for North Leeds; Mr. A. W. Barton, Liberal M. P. for Oldham; Mr. W. H. Houghton, Gastrell, Unionist M. P. for Lambeth; Mr. Eliezer Parkes, Unionist M. P. for Central Birmingham; Mr. Samuel Roberts, Unionist M. P. for Ecclesall; Mr. E. Marshall Hall, K.C., Conservative M. P. for East Tuxford; Mr. W. E. Thornycroft, R.A., the sculptor; Mr. A. S. Lope, R.A., Professor Thomas Erskine Holland, K.C.; Mr. William Watson, the poet; Mr. John Foster Fraser, the well-known Parliamentary correspondent; Mr. Alfred Robbins, London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*; and Mr. Grimwood Mears, Secretary of the Dardanelles Commission.

HONORARY COMMANDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.—The Sultan of Perak. HONORARY COMPANION OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.—The Emir of Kans. COMMANDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.—Mr. Dering, British Minister at Bangkok.

Knighthoods.—Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, Hongkong; Mr. Justice Beaman, Bombay; Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, Fort William; Mr. Justice Vachas, Bombay Corporation; Mr. Bray, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. Henry Sanyon, barrister-at-law, Nagpur. The India List also includes Mr. Nethersole, ex-Inspector of General Irrigation; Mr. McClell, Chairman of the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. Mallett, ex-secretary of Indian Students.

TO FOMENT TROUBLE IN INDIA.

FOURTEEN PERSONS CHARGED IN AMERICA.

CHICAGO, June 3rd.

Fourteen persons, including Baron Reisswitz, ex-Consul at Chicago, have been indicted at the Federal Court, charged with conspiring to foment a rebellion in India.

GERMAN SCHEMING IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, June 3rd.

The State Department has learned that Germany is attempting to get control of the island of Santa Margarita, off Venezuela, as a submarine base. It has communicated the intelligence to the Venezuelan President.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

COSSACKS WILLING TO ASSIST IN THE OFFENSIVE.

PETROGRAD, June 3rd.

The General Council of the Cossack Forces is sending an address to the Government assuring it that the Cossacks will assist in any offensive to the utmost, in the conviction that peace is only procurable by force of arms.

The message says:—"The Cossacks do not know what desertion is; they have never fraternised with the enemy and regret that they are distributed over the whole front instead of being grouped together, so as to be able to strike a powerful blow at any given point."

PEACE TALK.

LABOUR MOVEMENT.

STOCKHOLM, June 3rd.

M. Branting and M. Suysmans, the generally respected leaders of Swedish and Dutch Socialists, have now taken fresh steps towards assembling a general socialist conference.

All the countries have been telegraphed from Petrograd by the Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates asking them to send delegates as quickly as possible so as to be able to confer with them and the latter pass through between June 10th and 15th and then fix a date for a conference.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE CRISIS.

PEKING, June 3rd.

The Generalissimo's headquarters have been established at Tientsin.

Chang Hsun has delayed his visit to Peking.

The city is quiet.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] PRESIDENT TO RESIGN?

SHANGHAI, June 4th.

The President will resign his post, and ask the Vice-President to be his successor.

The Tukuns will establish an "Extraordinary Government" at Tientsin. Li King-shi has resigned again, and some of the members of Parliament have gone to Tientsin.

Troops have gone to Tientsin. The Tukun of Kiangsi will declare neutrality.

SHIPPING NEWS.

BLUE FUNNEL WRECK SALVED.

The wreck of the Blue Funnel steamer *Pingway*, which took place off the Cape last year, and was sold by the owners as a total loss, in reported to have been salvaged, and to have been got into dock.

"MORAL" OF GERMAN ARMY.

REDUCTION OF PUNISHMENTS.

A Bill has been presented to the Reichstag providing for a reduction of the minimum punishments under German military law for certain offences. It sheds an interesting light on German moral. The offences, which it is now found necessary to treat more lightly include absence without leave, desertion, grave disobedience, insubordination, striking a superior, provoking mutiny, and grave neglect of duty by sentries.

According to the summary in the *Berlin Lokalanzeiger*, an explanatory statement says that changed circumstances have made offences in the field appear in a milder light. It is observed that the long duration of trench warfare and the necessity for constant endurance in positions of danger, excite the nerves, and that modern weapons seriously disturb "moral equilibrium." It is added that since men have been called upon to azeal, unnecessary in former wars, many men have had to go into the field "who physically and mentally cannot satisfy the full requirements made in time of peace." Further considerations are the length of the periods during which officers and men are at close quarters in trenches and dug-outs, and "the short period of training of young soldiers."

The Socialists are proposing that the Reichstag shall send a petition to the Government in favour of the earliest possible reform of the right of appeal against military sentences, less severe censorship of letters, and provisions that soldiers who are sent home or to hospital wounded or ill shall be given a proper amount of leave before returning to the front to their headquarters.

THE WAR THAT IS ENDING SHAMS.

BY AN OFFICER ON LEAVE.

The old England of the great Harries—Henry V. and Henry VIII.—of the Ironsides, of the Napoleonic Wars, has found itself. Slow to anger, it has at length been aroused; slow to move, it has at length fastened its bull-dog grip on the enemy; slow to comprehend but quick to adapt itself to great emergencies, it has revealed its wonderful aptness at improvisation. Long-suffering, God-fearing, tenacious, old England has been born again.

It will be for the historian to examine and analyse the immense changes, deeper and more far-reaching than any since the Civil War, which this country has undergone since that fateful August 4th, 1914. Yet one must be very blind not to be aware of the revolution which has taken place in the mental outlook of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. Old barriers have been broken down, a steady fusion of the classes has set in, ancient prejudices have been swept away, political formulae have been upset and the professional politician, with all his mumbo-jumbo of catchwords and copy-book maxims, has been exposed as a humbug. A sane and healthy democracy is on the march to govern England as she was wont to be governed by a Parliament representing the people. The moral one examines the abstract issues of this war, the clearer it becomes that it is the conflict between despotism, as represented by the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs, and democracy, as represented by the peoples of the British Empire and France and Russia.

But this is infringing on the task of the historian. We are still too close to this great revolution to be able to weigh and appraise correctly its whole scope and effects. It bears on its surface, however, certain symptoms which are worth noting if only as indications of what that new England will be upon which the survivors of this war will have to lay the foundations of the great work of reconstruction.

One of the most remarkable changes which this war has brought about is, in my opinion, the triumph of efficiency over the old traditions of birth and age. The young man has come into his own. It is true that in modern England the young man has always had his chance, but almost solely in business and in one or two professions. What is happening now is that the young man is getting his opportunity in the Services and in the State Departments, as well, and this altogether irrespective of his family tree or wealth. Nor does the triumph of the young man mean that we have adopted the "Too Old at Forty" theory. The senior and the junior are working hand in hand—but only the efficient senior and the efficient junior; the incompetent is being weeded out, and neither his grey hairs nor his pedigree nor his influence shall save him.

In contemplating this most satisfactory innovation, let me remark on another feature of this symptom of our renaissance. The young man is disappearing. It is the age of precocity. A boy leaves school, has three months of intensive training at Woolwich or Sandhurst or in a cadet corps, gets his commission, and *voilà!* before he is out of his teens you find him, earnest, self-possessed, responsible, and, by some trick of nature, waiting the air and manner of a man ten years his senior. And the surprising thing is that the boy does not, though the years ago the idea of an officer commanding a company at the age of 20 would have struck down with apoplexy half the denizens of the smoking-room at the United Service Club.

One of the most visible effects of this breaking down of old barriers has been to simplify life. It is only by the process of retrospection that one can really understand how utterly life in England, up to the war, was controlled by snobbishness. There is not space here to summate the things which in different grades of society, from Mayfair to Wigan, one might and might not know. The quicker way is to reflect on the things which the most "exclusive" folk are doing from necessity, from patriotism, or because it is the fashion (English snobbishness will always have its say!) in wartime. All of us have each, and severally discovered that we can get on quite well without Monte Carlo, racing, yachting, professional football, champagne for supper; and even if the Post Office carries out its threat to demobilise our addresses and call West Kensington Hammersmith and shear Hyde Park off the letter-paper of the Madeiras, we shall doubtless manage to put up with that also.

Margarine has been one of the discoveries of this war. In our topsy-turvy English way of doing things, lots of people who can afford butter at 2s. 4d. a pound are eating margarine, while many others who cannot afford butter, but who would not "demean themselves" by eating margarine, are still eating butter. Thousands of moneyed folk, who hardly knew what margarine was except as an inexpensive necessity for the servants' hall, are now eating margarine and discovering how little different in taste it is from butter.

Necessity is simplifying our life. With eggs at 3s. or 4s. a dozen and the nation put on its honour in the matter of the meat ration, people are finding out that the "English breakfast" of bacon and eggs is an honourable tradition rather than a necessity of life. Let us hope that the Army when it returns from the war, will bring back from France the French breakfast habit of a cup of coffee and a roll, and abolish for ever this "English breakfast" superstition. Darkened streets and the flicking short age have revived home life. So much nonsense is written about the necessity of amusements for officers and men home on leave from the front that people do not know that most men back from the front prefer to spend the greater part of their furlough with their families at home, for the home circle is the best and most enjoyable rest-cure after life in the trenches.

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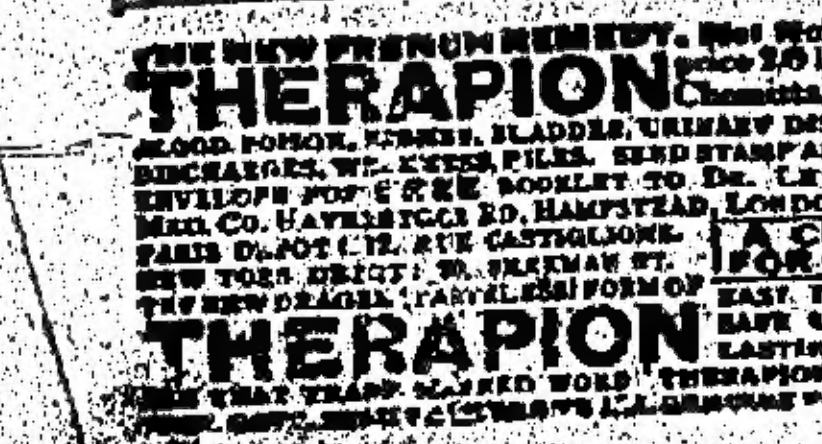
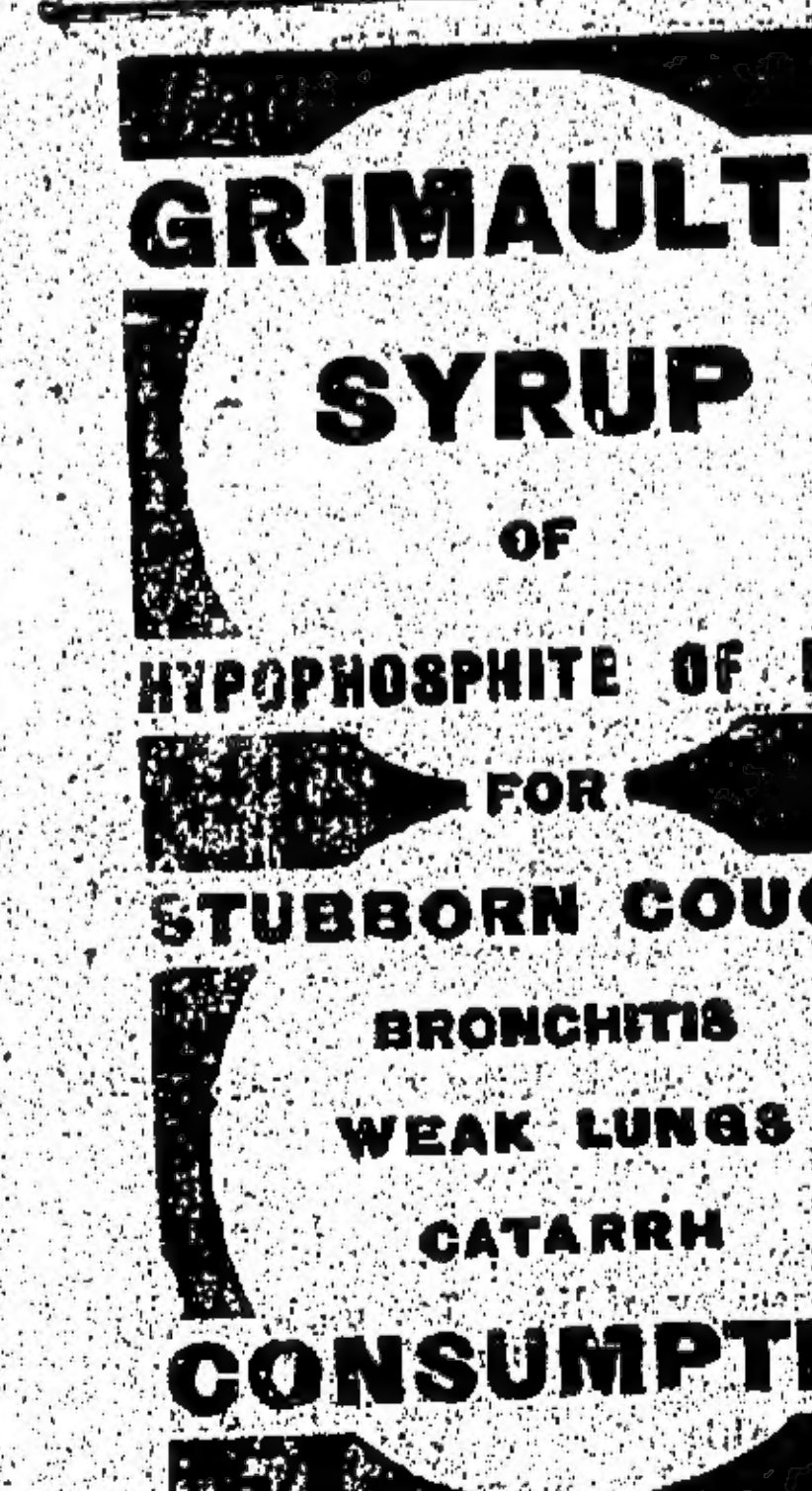
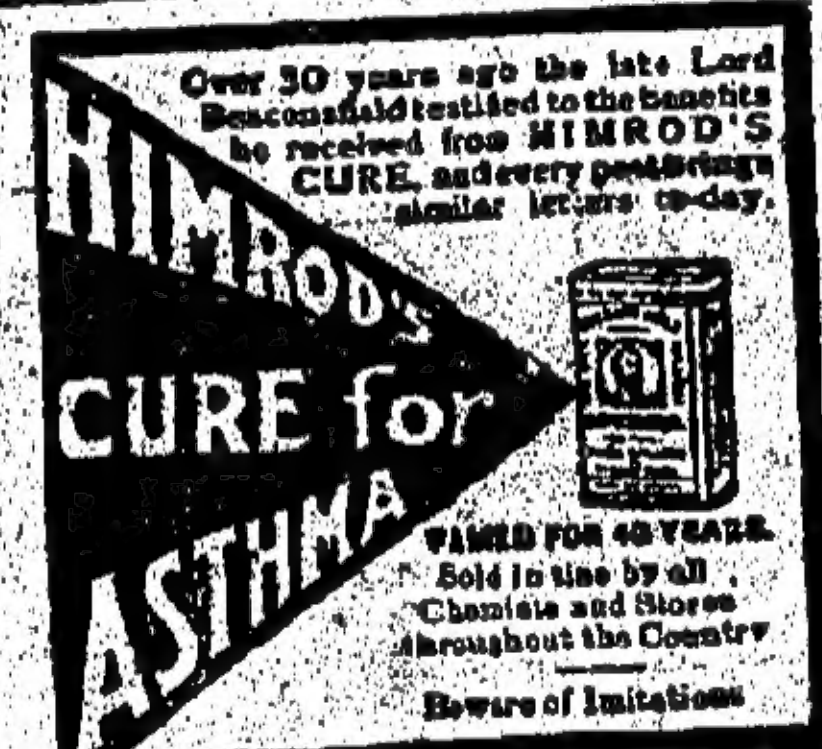
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SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL
PRICES.

1. Flour.—	
(a) First Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.50
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 lb. tin	.35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin	.38
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	.20
2. Tinned Milk.—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	.37
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	.25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per 1 lb. tin	.35
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 lb. tin	.35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin	.38
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	.20
3. Sugar.—	
Cube (in 4 lb. tins), per tin	1.20
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	.14
Granulated, per lb.	.14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	.13
Soft, No. 2 quality, per lb.	.12
4. Frozen Meat.—	
The Dairy Farm prices of frozen food and other stores as printed in the Dairy Farm price list and amended in red ink dated the 21st day of February, 1917, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Food Committee are the maximum retail prices of the articles enumerated in the said list. [Approved copies can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Co. Ltd., in Wyndham Street.]	
5. Market Produce.—	

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
Beef Prime Cut	lb.	21
Beef Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	21
Beef Roast—Shiu Ngau Yuk	lb.	17
Beef Breast—Ngau Nam Yuk	lb.	16
Beef Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	21
Beef Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	21
Beef Steak Sirloin—Ngau Lan	lb.	21
Beef Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—Ngau No	per set	10
Bullock's Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	45
Bullock's Tongue, corned—Ham Ngau Li	each	60
Bullock's Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	14
Bullock's Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	14
Bullock's Lump—salt—Ngau Kin	each	21
Bullock's Feet—Ngau Kook	each	11
Bullock's Kidneys—Ngau Yu	lb.	10
Bullock's Tail—Ngau Mid	lb.	10
Bullock's Liver—Ngau Koon	lb.	13
Bullock's Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	each	09
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau tau-tau-kouk	set	1.10
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwat	lb.	25
Mutton Shoulder—Young Shau	lb.	24
Mutton Saddle—Young On	lb.	27
Pig's Chittlings—Chu Chong	lb.	24
Pig's Brains—Chu No	per set	10
Pig's Feet—Chu Kook	lb.	15
Pig's Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	16
Pig's Head—Chu Tau	each	11
Pig's Heart—Chu Sam	each	18
Pig's Kidneys—Chu Yu	lb.	29
Pig's Liver—Chu Koon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Pui Kwat	lb.	30
Pork Leg—Chu Hau Tau	lb.	30
Pork Loin—Chu Hau Tau	lb.	30
Pork Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Kook	set	60
Sheep's Heart—Young Sam	each	08
Sheep's Kidneys—Young Yu	lb.	12
Sheep's Liver—Young Koon	lb.	12
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	each	22
Suet Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Suet Mutton—Shang Young Yau	lb.	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	18
Veal Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

Bullock's Tongue, fresh—	Ngau Li	each	45
Bullock's Tongue, corned—	Ham Ngau Li	each	60
Bullock's Head—	Ngau Tau	lb.	14
Bullock's Heart—	Ngau Sam	lb.	14
Bullock's Lump, salt—	Ngau Kin	each	21
Bullock's Feet—	Ngau Kook	each	11
Bullock's Kidneys—	Ngau Yiu	lb.	10
Bullock's Tail—	Ngau Mei	lb.	10
Bullock's Liver—	Ngau Koon	lb.	13
Bullock's Tripe (undressed)—	Ngau To	each	09
Calves' Head and Feet—	Ngau tau-tau-kouk	set	1.10

tsai-tau-keuk	lb.	10
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwai	lb.	13
Mutton Leg—Yeung Pei	lb.	13
Mutton Shoulder—Yeung	lb.	13
Shau	lb.	13
Mutton Saddle—Yeung On	lb.	13
Yuk	lb.	13
Pig's Chittings—Chi Chong	lb.	13
Pig's Brains—Chu No	per lb.	13
Pig's Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
Pig's Fry—Chi Chap	lb.	13
Pig's Head—Chi Tau	lb.	13
Pig's Heart—Chu Sam	each	13
Pig's Kidneys—Chu Yu	lb.	13
Pig's Liver—Chi Kun	lb.	13
Pig's Loin—Chi Pai Kwai	lb.	13

Sole—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	28
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	18
Turbot—Tso Hui Yu	lb.	18
Turtle, small, fresh water—Kouk Yu	lb.	60

POULTRY.		
Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	34
Capons, large, small—Sin Kai	lb.	32
Duck—Ap	lb.	18
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooked)	per doz.	20
ing)		
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (fresh)	lb.	38
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	30
Fowls, Hainan—Hoi Nam	lb.	24
Kai		
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Pigeons, Hoihow—Hoi Hau	each	35
Pak Kap		
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Lung	lb.	60
Turkeys, Hen—Fai Kai Na	each	45
Snipe—Sha	each	45
Pheasants—Shan Kai	each	45
Quail—Om Chun	each	45
Partridges—Che Ku	each	45

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	38
Apples (California)—Kam	lb.	23
Shau Ping Ko	lb.	23
Bananas (bridge), Macao	lb.	3
Heung Chiu	lb.	12
Carambola—Yeung To	lb.	12
Cocoanuts—Ye Tau	each	8
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	each	8
Lemons, America—Kam Shan	each	8
Ling Mung	each	8
Lichees, dried (small stone)—		
Lai Chi Kon	lb.	28
Oranges (Canton) (sweet)	lb.	14
Shan-sheng Tin Chang	lb.	14
Oranges (Canton)	lb.	10
Pears (Canton)	Cooking	10
She Li	lb.	10
Peanuts—Pa Shang	lb.	10
Persimmons, large—Hung Tsz	lb.	10
Plantain—Tai Shiu	lb.	10
Pumelo, Siam—Tsim Lo Yau	each	10
Walnuts—Hop To	lb.	10
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	lb.	10

VEGETABLES, ETC.		
	Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	lb.
	Beans, Sprout—Ngau Tsai	"
7	Beans Long—Tat Kook	"
	Beet Root—Tung Tau	"
8	Bitter Melon—Fai Kwa	"
9	Brinjals, Green—Ching Yün	"
10	Kwa	each
11	Brinjals, Red—Hung Kwa	"
12	Cabbage, Chinese (common)	"
13	Kai Tsai	lb.
14	Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	"
15	Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shün	"
16	Cauliflower (Large)—Ye Tsai	"
17	Fa	each
18	Cauliflower (Medium)	"
19	Cauliflower (Small)	"
20	Carrots—Kam Shün	lb.
21	Celery, Chinese—Tong Kai	"
22	Tsai	"
23	Chillies, dried—Koi Lat Chiu	"
24	Chillies, red—Hung Fai Chiu	"
25	Chillies, green—Ching Shau	"
26	Chiu	"
27	Curry Stuff, English—Kai Li	"
28	Chi Liu	"

20	Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	ea
25	Garlic—Sun Sau	
25	Ginger, young—Sun Tse	
34	Kung Ginger, old—Lo Cheng	
27	Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik	
27	Kan	
27	Indian Corn—Shuk Mei	ea
24	Lettuce—Young Shung Tsao	
13	Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	
15	Water Chestnuts, Mandarin—	
16	Kwai Lam Ma Tai	
11	Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tso	
18	Ku	
29	Okroes	
26	Onions, Bombay—Young	

30	Chung Tai
30	Onions, Green—Shang Chung
20	Onions, Shanghai—Sheung-
	hoi Shung Tai
60	Parsley—Kun Tsai
08	Potato, Sweet—Fai Yu
12	Potato, Japanese—Yai Pun
26	Shu Tsai
	Potato, American—Fa Ki Shu
22	Thai
20	Pumpkin—Kun Kwa
	Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai
36	Rhubarb (fresh)—Tai Wong
19	Shallots—Kon Chung Tai
	Spinach—Yin Tsai
30	Tomatoes—Fan Ke
30	Turnip—Yu

10	Turapia, Punti (Long)—L
	Pak
16	Vegetable Marrow—Tai Kw
18	Water Cress—Sai Yeung Ts
	Water Lily root—Lin Ngau
15	Yams—Tai Shu
20	
12	6. In view of the prohibition
	port of certain food stuffs
14	United Kingdom, the
26	these articles can no
16	fixed. If, however, any
19	considers that he has
13	charged he may make
10	tions to that effect to the
13	of the Food Committee
	Board Officers, for invoice

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

PROSPECTS OF EXTENSION.

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY MR. ARCHIBALD ROSE.

At a well-attended meeting at the London Chamber of Commerce on April 17th, an address on "The Prospects of British Trade Extension in China" was given by Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.E., Commercial Attaché at Shanghai. Mr. Frederick Anderson (Chairman of the Far Eastern Section of the Chamber and of the China Association) presided, and amongst those present were the Right Hon. Sir John Jordan, C.I.E. (His Majesty's Minister in China), the Chinese Consul-General, Sir Walter Hillier, Mr. Donald Macleay (Foreign Trade Department), and Mr. H. C. Wilcox (Secretary of the China Association).

In introducing the speaker, the Chairman said:—The China Association and the Chamber of Commerce have for a long time past urged upon the Foreign Office the advisability of enlarging the sphere of the Commercial Attaché's activities, and we are glad to take this opportunity of acknowledging the consideration which has been given to this and other representations, which we have from time to time made to H.M. Government.

Mr. Archibald Rose said: I have recently visited the great industrial centres of the North Country and the Midlands, in an endeavour to ascertain the feeling of our manufacturers and merchants as to the maintenance and extension of our trade in China. I am glad to be able to tell you that I found everywhere a great and unexpected interest in the China market.

I have spent eighteen years working and travelling in different parts of Asia, and I am convinced that China is one of the markets which will best repay us for a little care and trouble in the difficult years of the transition period, when every industrial Power in the world will be straining to repair the havoc of war. China contains in solid and compact mass one quarter of the human race, intelligent, industrious and prosperous people, and, without straying into the realms of economic theory, I think it is of obvious importance to this country to maintain and extend its trade in a market of such possibilities.

THE QUESTION OF DEMAND.

With regard to the question of demand, it used to be thought that China had reached the limit of her consumption. That has been clearly disproved of recent years, and the Chinese are obtaining every year more of our industrial products in exchange for their raw material. But we must create a demand for our goods or the Chinese will make no effort to produce more of theirs with which to pay for an increased import. China has been for so many centuries entirely self-sufficient, and has lived so long in complete independence of the outer world, that she can do very well without our goods. Nevertheless, the Chinese appreciate the good things of the West. They are shrewd business men, too, and they find that good things pay. In a word, supply must create demand in an undeveloped country like China. You must teach the people that you have the goods to sell and that they want to buy them. Not that you can dump any article you fancy on the Chinese market. The Chinese are shrewd, and they know very quickly if an article suits them. Every woman in China is nowadays a judge of cotton cloth, and she is not to be hypnotised by cheap, or fancy make-ups, or ornamental stamping and ticketing. But she has been taught to require a piece of cloth worth 35s. where she believed ten years ago that one worth 10s. was all she wanted or could afford. So, the cotton-growing districts have been taught to want textile machinery, the towns to want electric light and power, waterworks, roads and tyred railways, the carriers to want motor-buses for passengers and cargo.

As for our competitors, Japan, America and Germany are making a strong bid for the China market. They work hard, they study the special needs of their buyers, and they cut their costs of production to the lowest possible figure. We have got to meet them on their own ground. We must not forget, also, that the Chinese themselves are coming on very quickly as an industrial people. They are traditionally and temperamental skilled artisans, with good heads and clever hands. Only a few months ago I was in a little blacksmith's shop in Canton where they were turning out exact copies of European crude oil engines for marine and land work at about 60 per cent. of the cost of the originals. And it was no shoddy work. Everything was good and solid, and I saw engines in good order which had been running for years.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Our largest commercial interest in China at the present time is the cotton piece-goods trade, for that country already absorbs about one-tenth of our total annual output of cotton goods, whilst it is probably the greatest potential market in the world for cotton yarn and cotton cloth. The fact that our trade shows so little expansion, however, and that the total consumption in China is so insignificant as compared with her Indian neighbour, seems to show that there is work to be done. Now foreign competition, especially from Japan, and changing conditions in China herself—the growth of her cotton trade, and the financial weakening of the dealers—have created a situation which calls for very careful inquiry, and I am glad to be able to state that practical remedies are now receiving the serious attention of our producers and exporters in Lancashire. I have recently discussed this question so fully at Manchester, however, that I will not weary you with it any further.

There can be no doubt that China offers a wonderful field for many forms of

engineering enterprise, for textile machinery in the cotton-growing districts, for electric light and power plants, for pumps, motors and all the machinery and accessories which are essential to industrial enterprise both on land and on the water. At present there are only 87 electrical installations in operation in China. The Germans secured a large number of these contracts in consequence of their co-operative system, which enabled one central institution to quote for and supply complete installations, and, if necessary, to finance them. I have never made a journey into the interior without receiving constant inquiries for machinery of all sorts, but the Chinese know little of the scope and possibilities of mechanical power. They need careful education as to the machinery which can be useful to them, as to where they can obtain it, what it will cost, what profit it will make, and how they can manage to pay for it. Such information can only be supplied by men who are specially trained for the work, and who can devote their whole time to it. It is not, I think, within the province of an official except in the broadest sense. The Chinese are uninformed in regard to modern methods and modern devices, but they are far from being fools. They may be saddled with an uneconomic article once, but it seldom happens a second time. For that reason I believe that British machinery has a good future in China. Our young, practical engineers seem to have the knack of winning the confidence of the Chinese, and all that we need is more men of that type in the field. While dealing with this subject may I suggest that it is important for the great groups which are really representative of British enterprise to send out well-accustomed agents to China. Such men are often brought closely in touch with the Chinese officials when working in the interior, and the assistance of the Legation and the Consulates is constantly required. It is very much easier for a Consul to act promptly and strongly when he knows that he is dealing with the responsible and accredited representatives of our great industrial firms.

DISTRIBUTION.

I should like to say a few words about the troubled question of distribution. The methods of trade by which our goods have been delivered to the consumer in the past have been making rapid strides during the last few years. It has been found that the Chinese can and will buy almost anything from us, if we can prove to them that it is useful, and if we can put it into their hands with the minimum of trouble and expense to them. During my first journeys in the interior of China a saucer of oil and a wick provided the only light for the long evenings in the inn. Nowadays a tin of kerosene oil and a good lamp can be bought easily and cheaply in every village. Soap, cigarettes, candles, sewing machines, medicines and foreign socks are to be found in every market town, and most of them have been delivered by the foreign importer to the hands of the retailer or consumer. This has meant little less than a commercial revolution in China. It has meant that the foreign importer has grown weary of the dictation and conservatism of guilds and dealers at the Treaty Ports, and that he has taken his work into his own hands, with a determination to overcome the difficulties of transportation and taxation. He has learned that it is essential to do this, but he could never have done it unless he was strong financially and politically, and strong enough to disregard the financial and political strength of the guilds. Such strength can seldom be found except in combination and co-operation. I can point to no golden rule for better distribution, and I believe, I do not underestimate the difficulties of the task, for I have spent a great deal of my time in China in trying to settle questions arising out of distribution in one form or another. I am well aware, for instance, that piece-goods cannot be handled in the same manner as a proprietary article. Practically every one of our products requires some slightly different method of trade. I cannot attempt to deal with each of them separately to-day, but the underlying principle is the same. We must create demand by supply. We have found by experience that the Chinese left to themselves have failed us as distributors in the face of organised competition. If we are to extend our trade, if we are even to hold our own, we must find some way of placing it on a sure-footing, some way of stimulating the Chinese driving force of the Briton behind him. It is absolutely necessary for us to have a dealer in the Treaty Port that has to bear the burden of an extensive distributing machinery. It is certain, also, that efficient distribution in a broad area like China necessitates considerable control over production. But, in spite of these disadvantages, it is the only way of meeting competition, of estimating truly the requirements of the consumer, of stimulating demand when necessary to suit production, of expanding the trade in undeveloped areas, and of ensuring a steady market during periods of unrest in the interior. We have put too much faith in shops and compradors. They have done us good service in building up our trade in China, but their meaning and their usefulness has been modified by modern conditions, and they will never again play the same part as they have done in the past.

CO-OPERATION.

In the course of several hundred interviews during my recent tour in England, I have been constantly impressed by the difficulties of going business on a small scale in a distant and undeveloped market such as China. The market is undoubtedly a profitable one, but it is an expensive one to work properly. It requires a broad horizon, a broad policy, and strong financial backing in order to achieve successful results, and in order to give hopes of expansion. For that reason I believe that for those who are really interested in China the best hope lies in such co-operation as will ensure the

working of the market on the broadest possible scale. This fact has been realised by our competitors. No individual Japanese firm, no Russian firm, could have afforded to undertake the risks involved by a completely new method of trade in Manchuria (though it must not be overlooked that political influence has a very direct bearing upon commercial development in certain spheres). No American firm was strong enough to resist their combinations of exporters when they set themselves to capture the Manchurian market. No individual British firm is willing to undertake the risks of a new method of distribution in China. They are opposed by too strong a combination among the Chinese themselves. One British firm—a strong one—endeavoured to start a piece-goods auction away from Shanghai a few years ago, but they were obliged to abandon it by the Chinese piece-goods guilds. This strong combination was able to dictate terms to them. It seems to me that we can never do business on fair terms in China unless our producers and exporters also combine, not only as a means of holding their own against the strong Chinese guilds, but as a means of giving reasonable consideration to proposals for improved methods of trade. We need not necessarily consider these Chinese guilds. They have been good friends to us in the past, and improved methods are really as much to their interest as to ours. But they are conservative in spirit, and we cannot negotiate on fair terms unless we are as strong as they are. Such strength is impossible except by combination and co-operation amongst all those who are interested in the export of the various industrial products from this country to China. When I speak of combination in this country I do not suggest for a moment that we should ignore the British firms which are now established in China. Their experience of the market is one of our most valuable assets, and they have in their ranks many able and experienced men who have fully realised the possibilities of development and expansion. But combination at this end will assist joint working in China whilst leaving full play for individual initiative and for the stimulating effects of healthy competition.

INTERNAL TAXATION.

I have endeavoured to give you some idea of present conditions in China as they appear to me. But what of the future? I think there can be only one opinion as to our need for expansion in undeveloped markets, and as to the suitability of the China market for such expansion. But, whilst we have good evidence that China is ready to absorb an increasing proportion of our industrial output, we are faced by the fact that she will have to pay for it. This can only be done by an increased export from China. The experience of the war period has proved that she has many products which are suitable for use abroad, if only the cost can be kept within the price. Her ability to do so will depend, I think, primarily upon two factors: (1) The regularisation of internal taxation, and (2) the improvement of communications. The question of an increased tariff has been under consideration for a long time. Experience appears to show that China needs some arrangement which will ensure to the provinces some tangible return from foreign trade. The provinces still retain a large measure of autonomy, and the pioneers of distribution have discovered that they can only secure freedom from internal trouble if they recognise the demand of the provinces for some share in the taxation of goods which pass along their provincial highways, and which reach their destination within their provincial borders. It is, of course, essential that we should do everything in our power to strengthen the Central Government, but it appears desirable, in any revision of tariffs, to recognise equally the claims of the provinces to some financial return from the foreign trade within their own limits. The regularisation of the tariff difficulty. Irregular internal taxation is one of the great handicaps to the expansion of foreign trade in the interior. That handicap could probably be most effectively removed by securing the support and encouragement of the provinces for an extension of trade within their borders.

The question of communications is even more important. Are we prepared to help China to develop her communications, her mines, her industrial and agricultural activities, in order that she may be in a position to purchase more of our goods? We have large concessions ready for development, and they only await financial backing in this country. We shall have strong calls for capital immediately after the war, but I hope that China will receive some response to her appeal for assistance.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

We know that some extended form of credit for foreign trade may be hoped for after the war in the shape of a trade bank, with the possible addition of local credit associations. But I take it that any financial assistance from such sources will presuppose some backing from the commercial interests concerned before it will be available for any given market. No one can fail to be impressed by the success which has been attained during the war period by an appeal to the small but regular savings of local investors. Would it not be possible, with careful working, to secure from the small but interested investor a steady backing for industrial enterprise in China? Could not the operatives engaged on the material for any given enterprises in China be so far interested in that enterprise that they would be willing to lend their financial backing—small, but regular—to its fulfilment? Railways, mills, machinery of many descriptions will be needed in China within the next few years. We want our fair share of orders, and we must help to finance them. The security

offered is often somewhat intangible, but it is good security for those who understand the Chinese and their social and business customs. There seems reason to believe that we could raise the amount necessary to finance a great extension of our trade in China, without injury to the more pressing claims of our Overseas Dominions and our Allies, and that we could ensure adequate securities if once we could interest the small investor and induce him to back the enterprise in which he was personally concerned. I would urge that every effort should be made to interest the small Chinese investors as well as those in this country. Co-operation is well understood in China, and co-operative efforts have many safeguards there.

During my recent tour in the North I have been asked many questions as to the desirability of distribution through non-British firms in China. There is no need before such a gathering as this to discuss the patriotic side of the question, but I should like to take this opportunity of saying a few words as to the purely business aspect of the case. Many non-British firms have undoubtedly been good distributors of our goods in the past, but it is a noteworthy fact that the really enterprising members of most of the successful firms have been young British firms, however, especially the German ones, lay in the fact that they were China houses—houses with their headquarters in China, with responsible partners on the spot who could make prompt decisions, and accommodate themselves quickly to any new development. That, I am convinced, has been their greatest strength as compared with their British competitors. It must be clear to us now that alien firms have had no altruistic motives in pushing British goods. The fact that they have been able to handle so much of our business has given them first-hand knowledge of our goods, our methods, our strength and weakness in the production and marketing of our products. We have ample evidence now of the advantage which has often been taken of British goods by those of alien origin. I do not wish to depreciate the admirable and entirely honourable work which has been done by many foreign firms in the distribution of our goods, but I believe that every British producer and exporter who values his foreign connections in China should use every effort to distribute his goods through British channels. It may be that this will mean the establishment of more British China houses. If so, it will be all to the good.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

One more word, gentlemen. We have heard a great deal lately about the deficiencies of our Consular Service. I have the honour to belong to that Service, and although I do not propose to undertake any passionate defence of its position, I should like to tell you how the question strikes me. To begin with, there is not—nor has there ever been—a Consul of foreign nationality in our service in China. It is recruited in London, in much the same manner as the Indian Civil Service, and on lines which have sought to secure men of general education and adaptability. The greater part of the Consul's work is of a semi-commercial, semi-political nature. The merchant cannot turn to an effective Chinese Court in his difficulties; he must seek a political remedy through the Consul, or in the last resort through His Majesty's Minister in Peking. The political machinery working through Consuls and the Legation is the mainstay of our commercial rights in China. Any weakening of that machinery would be the greatest blow that could possibly be struck at our commercial stronghold in China. With the gradual spread of years the activities and responsibilities of the Consuls have been immensely increased. They will increase proportionately with your increasing activities. The Foreign Office and the Board of Trade are now attempting to devise measures for increasing the efficiency of the Service in order to meet new needs. Our bankers and our industrialists, in finance, in banking, and in the technical side of our industries, and they have done in the past. But we must realise that such added knowledge must necessarily be general in its nature, and that it is only a means to an end. No man can be a specialist in the hundred and one articles, many of them of great complexity, which make up the trade between this country and China. But every Consul must have a sufficient knowledge of all these things, of products of our various industries, and the agricultural and mineral products of China to enable him to smooth their path between the producer and consumer. Believe me, we are doing our best. But we can never be wholly successful unless you will do your part. We represent your interests to the best of our ability in China, and we come home occasionally to tell you of the possibilities and difficulties of the China market. You can do us, simply and clearly, of your needs. You can help to educate us for the part which we have to play abroad. A closer co-operation between the producer, the exporter and the official is perhaps the thing which could help most of all to extend our national trade in China. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN'S VIEW.

The Chairman, initiating the discussion which followed, said:—I think Mr. Rose is quite right when he says that one of our greatest fields will be in supplying the equipment of China with railways, and all kinds of industrial and mining machinery. Mr. Rose laid considerable stress upon the question of distribution of our trade in China. He spoke of the "had built up" around the Treaty Ports, and advocated distribution by ourselves in the interior instead of through Chinese merchants and dealers. He said this was the "only method of expanding the trade in undeveloped areas, and of ensuring a steady market during periods of unrest in the interior. It occurs to me that if the general trade of the country were carried on under these conditions, and British merchants

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- Tuesday, 31st July.—
Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Johnson & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.
- Monday, 18th Aug.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Mough.
- Monday, 27th Aug.—
Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Whitaker & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.

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400 " " 3.20	600 " " 4.80
500 " " 4.00	700 " " 5.60
600 " " 4.80	800 " " 6.40
700 " " 5.60	900 " " 7.20
800 " " 6.40	1000 " " 8.00

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Session, 1915
EDITED BY THE MEMBERS
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Capt. Takada | 9,500 | June, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI and KOBE | MISHIMA MARU | TUESDAY, 5th
Capt. Nishimura | 10,000 | June, at 11 A.M.

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Capt. Kozuka | 8,000 | June, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | SUWA MARU | MONDAY, 18th
Capt. Sakai | 11,000 | June, at 11 A.M.

KIRIN MARU | SATURDAY, 16th
Capt. Sasaki | 8,000 | June, at 11 A.M.

ATSUTA MARU | MONDAY, 2nd
Capt. Itano | 10,000 | July, at 11 A.M.

TOTOMI MARU | THURSDAY, 7th
Capt. Kanada | 8,000 | June, at 11 A.M.

RANGOON MARU | SATURDAY, 9th
Capt. Kobayashi | 8,000 | June, at 11 A.M.

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SHINYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	FRI. 22nd June.
PERSEA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES. 3rd July.
KORRA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	TUES. 17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI. 27th July.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	FRI. 10th August.

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"MEXICO MARU" ... FRIDAY, 22nd June, at 3 P.M.

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"SOBU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 7th June, at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 75 will be fixed.

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